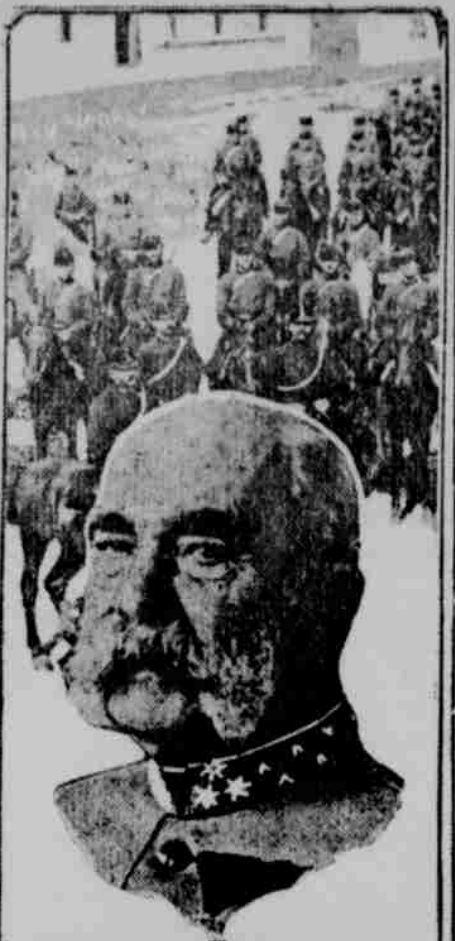


THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE



KING VICTOR EMMANUEL
AND ITALIAN SOLDIERS.
ARMY WAR FOOTING
1,200,000



EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH
AND AUSTRIAN CAVALRY.
WAR STRENGTH
2,000,000



EMPEROR WILLIAM
AND GERMAN CAVALRY.
ARMY WAR STRENGTH
5,200,000

The Triple Alliance

Germany, Austria and Italy Joined In Strong Bond For Offensive and Defensive War

By ERNEST WELLECK.
[Copyright, 1914, by American Press Association.]

THE triple alliance at present existing between Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy was originally formed on May 20, 1882, and renewed from time to time, the last time on Dec. 7, 1912. It was the crowning masterpiece and, next to the unification of Germany, the greatest diplomatic achievement of Prince Bismarck, Germany's great "iron chancellor." It was really the outgrowth of the dual alliance between Germany and Austria concluded on Oct. 7, 1879, and signed at Vienna by Count Andrassy, then Austro-Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, and Prince Reuss, at that time German ambassador at the Austrian court.

In his "Reminiscences" Prince Bismarck with remarkable candor explained the considerations which prompted him to form the alliance with Austria. He realized the necessity of protecting Germany against aggression by an alliance with another great power. An alliance with France, for obvious reasons, was out of the question. The choice was between Russia and Austria-Hungary. Bismarck did not hesitate long with his decision in favor of Austria.

He knew that Russia would be a more powerful ally but with his usual acumen and almost prophetic foresight he realized that such an alliance would in the end be fatal to the national and racial interests of the Teutonic peoples of Europe. He foresaw the tremendous growth of pan-Slavism so carefully nurtured and disseminated by Russia and aiming at the supremacy in Europe of the Slavs, with Russia as the ruling power. Bismarck knew that Austria, in a greater measure even, was threatened by the ascendancy of the Slavs and had even more reason than Germany to fear Russian aggression and interference, particularly in the Balkan peninsula.

Austria as a Bulwark.
The preservation of Austria as a bulwark against pan-Slavism was considered necessary by Bismarck to maintain the balance of power in Europe and insure the continuance of peace. Racial kinship, national traditions and common interests strongly favored Austria as the natural ally of Germany, and these considerations induced the chancellor to conclude the defensive alliance of 1879.

Under the terms of the original treaty the two powers were to combine their entire military strength for mutual support in case either of the two powers should be attacked by Russia. Should one of the two allied powers be attacked by some other power the other agreed not to support the attacking power and to preserve at least a neutral state friendly to the allied power. Should Russia support the attacking power, however, the two allies should make common cause against the enemy as if Russia had been the aggressor.

The terms of the alliance were rather one-sided and lacked the element of reciprocity. Under the agreement the two allied powers were bound to support one the other only against Russia. But only Austria was in imminent danger of being attacked by Russia, Germany's most dangerous enemy was

France and not Russia. Yet, under the terms of the alliance, Austria was bound only to preserve a state of friendly neutrality should Germany be attacked by France. To protect the interests of Germany Bismarck arranged in 1887 a neutrality treaty with Russia, which was canceled, however, a few years later by his successor, Caprivi.

Italy Versus France.
Italy entered the triple alliance in 1882, soon after the French invasion of Tunis had roused the Italian people to a point of wrath and bitterness which for the moment quite extinguished all ancient grudges toward Austria and even temporarily quieted the agitation for the "redemption" of the Trentino and Trieste.

This Italian bitterness toward France lasted until 1896. In its fiercest moments it provoked a tariff war which cost Italy many millions. The military expenditures necessary to keep Italy up to her engagements with her allies cost still more. As for Tunis, it remained French, and in 1896 and 1902 France and Italy recognized France in Tunis and Morocco as well. France agreed to an ultimate Italian protectorate in Tripoli.

With these treaties the Italian enthusiasm for the Austro-German alliance cooled visibly. The Italian desire to include in the kingdom the Italian speaking territories of Austria reasserted itself. Finally the Austrian annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina brought Italy face to face with the possibility of a future Austrian expansion along the Adriatic in Albania, and the increasing strength of the Austrian fleet raised questions concerning the mastery of the Adriatic which profoundly stirred the whole nation.

Italy's Army Divided.
With the Tripolitan expedition the last sentimental connection with Berlin and Vienna vanished, if any still survived. From Berlin came a denunciation of Italian aggression which fairly astounded the Italians. While Paris journals viewed with calmness and even with a certain measure of sympathy Italian expansion, which French newspapers had legalized, German newspapers denounced Italy as a worthless and perfidious ally and gave ready currency to reports of the brutality of Italian troops.

To all these sources of Italian bitterness there is now added the serious change in conditions the Tripolitan annexation has brought. Henceforth for many years a large Italian army will have to be kept in Tripoli. But in the event of a war between the triple alliance and the triple entente British and French fleets would command the communication with the Italian peninsula, while Egyptian and Algerian armies would be able to invade Tripoli itself. By her African expedition Italy has in a measure given hostages to the sea powers.

Weakened as an Ally.
As for the German aspect of the case, the Italian course toward Turkey weakened Italy manifestly as an ally since it diminished her European army and increased her vulnerability to Anglo-French attack. But, what was even more serious, it shattered the bonds between Germany and Turkey because, although Germany

had assumed the position of a protector of Turkey and in return counted upon the Turkish army as a reinforcement to the armies of the triple alliance, she was obliged to stand aside and permit her ally to attack and dismember her friend.

As for Austria, for nearly a dozen years the statesmen of the dual monarchy have perceived the change in the direction of Italian ambition. Trieste, the Trentino, the Bosnian annexation, the future of Albania—all of these are points where Italian and Austrian designs conflicted, and for several years Austria has been building forts from the Tyrol to the gulf of Cattaro and preparing for a conflict with Italy.

Based on Three Treaties.

The original triple alliance of 1882 was concluded for a term of five years, and when it expired in 1887 the irreconcilable and other radical factions in Italy strongly opposed the renewal of the agreement. It required all the influence and political persuasion of Premier Crispi to bring Italy into line. In 1891 the treaty was again renewed, as it was in 1902, but with added distrust and opposition on the part of Italy. The last renewal was for a term of twelve years, and in 1904 the alliance, somewhat modified in its terms, was renewed for ten years, with the provision that any one of the contracting powers had the right to cancel its adherence to the alliance by giving notice one year before the expiration of the treaty.

The last renewal of the alliance was made on Dec. 7, 1912, two years before the expiration of the agreement, and it is understood that the fact that certain changes in the treaty were necessary so as to make the alliance more binding in view of the expected complications in the Balkan peninsula resulting from the annexation of Bosnia and the Herzegovina by Austria and the war in the Balkans.

The triple alliance is based upon three treaties: the first between Germany and Austria, the second between Germany and Italy, and the third between Austria and Italy. The terms of the treaty between Germany and Austria are practically the same as those of the original treaty of 1879 and are directed against Russia. The German-Italian treaty provides for mutual assistance in case either of the two powers should be attacked by France. By the terms of the treaty between Austria and Italy friendly neutrality is assured by Italy should Russia be attacked by Russia, and by Austria, should Italy be attacked by France. The terms of the treaties between Germany and Italy and between Austria and Italy have never been made public. The German-Austrian agreement, however, was published on Feb. 3, 1888, at the instigation of Bismarck, to put a stop to Russia's warlike preparation.

The Fleet of Italy.
Ostensibly the treaties upon which the alliance is based provide only for the conduct and attitude of the contracting powers in the event of war with Russia or France.

There is little doubt, however, that under these general terms specifications were made as to the conduct of each of the powers interested in time of peace. It thus became evident soon after the rearrangement of the treaty by Bismarck and Crispi at Friedrichsruh, in the spring of 1887, that Italy had undertaken to maintain a formidable fleet on the Mediterranean, while as a quid pro quo Italian agricultural products were to have convenient access to Germany and Austria. It is also evident that since Germany has begun to construct a modern fleet, Italy has not maintained the fleet of the late eighties in first class order or augmented it by distinctively modern craft.

POLITICS

Berrien county Republicans will hold their county convention to select delegates to the state convention, to be held at Kalamazoo on September 9. The place will be designated by the county committee. September 9 is the date set by the Republican state central committee for holding similar conventions throughout the state.

The Republicans have selected September 30th as the date for holding the state convention at Kalamazoo. This date has also been selected by both the Democrats and Progressives. The three conventions will nominate states which will comprise candidates for secretary of state, state treasurer, auditor general and attorney general.

The temporary chairman of the Republican convention is to be James H. Kinnane of Dowagiac, former state senator from the Berrien Cass district and often mentioned as a candidate for Congress. In fact two years ago Kinnane announced himself as a candidate for Congress against Rep. Hamilton. Before he filed his primary petitions he went over to the Bull Moose and was with that party in the national campaign of two years ago. Recently the Dowagiac lawyer returned to the Republican fold. He attended the Republican welfare conference held in Detroit in May and announced that he had come back to the old party.

Col. Will A. Waite of Detroit, president of the State League of Republican clubs, may or may not be a candidate for the Republican nomination for secretary of state in the convention to be held about a month after candidates for governor and lieutenant governor are named in the primaries, August 25.

"I will not allow my name to be presented to the convention in case a Wayne county man is nominated in the primaries as the Republican candidate for governor," said Col. Waite on Thursday. "If Wayne has the governorship, other places on the ticket should go elsewhere. But if some other, than a Wayne county man is nominated for governor, then Wayne county will have a right to look for a place on the ticket, and I will be a candidate before the convention for secretary of state."

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to express to the neighbors and friends our sincere appreciation for the kindness and sympathy shown us during our recent bereavement in the death of our loved one, Charles E. Purvis.

MRS. C. E. PURVIS
AND CHILDREN.

ANTOED THRU EUROPE

Continued from page one

the suffragettes. Because of the violence of Mrs. Pankhurst and women of her ilk the privileges of these wonderful places are denied all. Mr. Stillwell thinks that Austria Hungary dislikes the United States cordially as any other nation in the world. He attributes this antipathy to the anger aroused over the death of Maximilian, the Emperor's brother, who usurped the Mexican throne and was killed by Mexicans who revolted against the Austrian invader. Though the United States had no part in the killing and simply did not interpose, and though the affair happened about the time of the Civil War, the Austrians have never forgotten it. In the recent Mexican trouble they openly expressed the hope that Mexico would conquer the United States in the war which they hoped would be declared.

Mr. and Mrs. Stillwell traveled over twenty-one thousand miles, and in all their journeys they never once failed to reach their destination on the day scheduled for arrival. They never once failed to start on the scheduled day despite adverse weather conditions; nor did car troubles ever detain them for any length of time. They toured in one of the smaller cars.

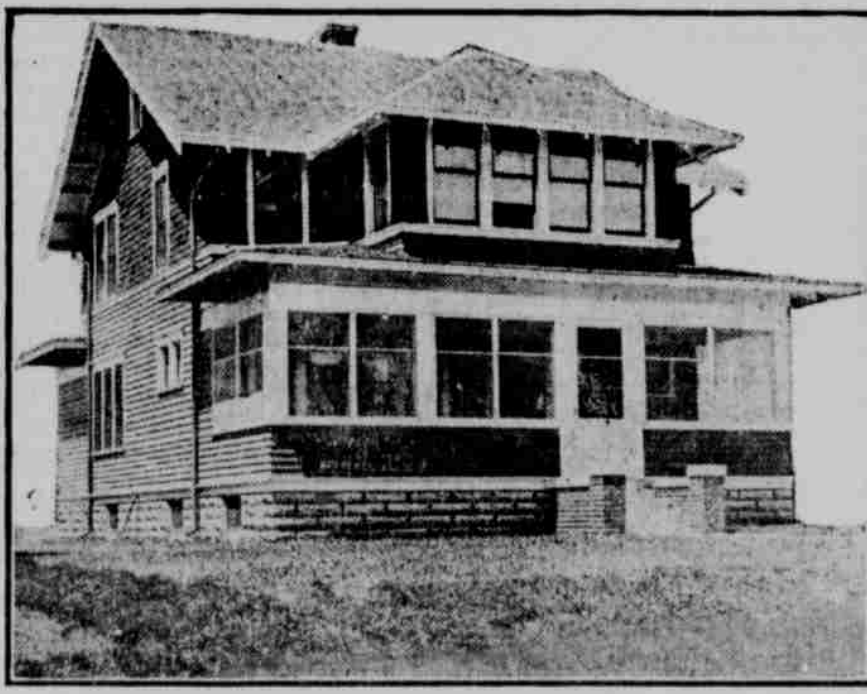
They found that cars of the same equipment cost fifty percent more in Europe than in the United States; while gasoline ranges from sixty to ninety cents a gallon. Car parts are much more expensive there than here. The cheapest way to tour Europe in an automobile is to purchase the car at home and ship it abroad, because the cost of shipment is so much less than the difference in price. A large car can be shipped for five hundred dollars, while a smaller one costs two hundred fifty dollars. To rent a car for touring purposes is to place yourself in a position which is extremely odious to a free American, thinks Mr. Stillwell; this is because of the arrogance and presumption of the foreign chauffeur and the vexatious conditions of such traveling. He found practically no muddy roads.

Mr. Stillwell has been touring for nearly four years, covering about forty thousand miles in that time. He has seen nearly every state in the Union and has crossed all the western mountain ranges.

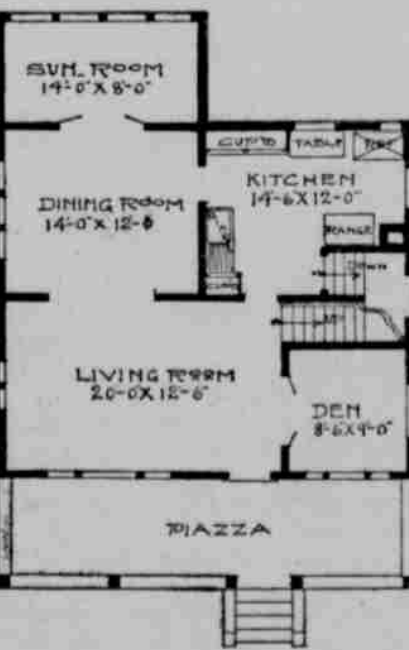
While visiting Alma Sunday, Monday and Tuesday Mr. and Mrs. Stillwell saw many old friends, besides many younger friends who went to school to him thirty years ago. He spent the major portion of his time with Mr. Townsend Ely and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Brewbaker.

MODERN STYLE AT MODERATE COST.

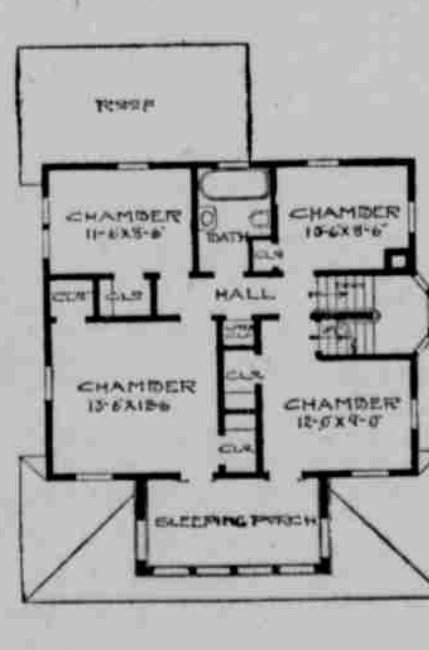
Design 609, by Glenn L. Saxton, Architect, Minneapolis, Minn.



PERSPECTIVE VIEW—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

This plan with the rear sun room, and also piazza in front convertible into a sun room, and the shaded-in sleeping porch in the second story makes an ideal home both in summer and winter. The piazza opens into an exceptionally fine living room. From this opens the dining room in the rear, stairs to second story and den at the end. A good sized and well appointed kitchen. Four chambers in second story, with big closets. This is an exceptionally good design for a suburban home. Full basement under entire house. First story, 9 feet; second story, 8 feet. Red oak, birch or red gum finish throughout first story, pine to paint in second story and birch floors throughout both stories. Cost to build, \$3,400, exclusive of heating and plumbing.

Upon receipt of \$1 the publisher of this paper will furnish a copy of Saxton's new 1914 book of plans, "American Dwellings." It contains 310 designs costing from \$1,000 to \$8,000; also a book of interiors, \$1.50 per copy.

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10	Salt Rheum, Eruptions.....	25
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19	Urinary Incontinence, Wetting Bed.....	25
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21	La Grippe—Grip.....	25
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CHANCERY SALE.

In pursuance and by virtue of an order and decree of the circuit court for the county of Gratiot, in Chancery, in the State of Michigan, made and entered on the eighteenth day of June A. D. 1914, in a certain cause therein pending wherein Henry Deener is complainant and Fred H. Rowland, administrator of the estate of Walter H. Wyeth, deceased, Frances E. Wyeth, Arthur Wyeth, Edith Wyeth, Lanora Worth, Frank J. Wyeth, Hugh Wyeth, Ruth Wyeth, and B. F. Markham are defendants.

Notice is hereby given that I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the North Front Door of the Court House, in the Village of Ithaca, and County of Gratiot and State of Michigan said court house being the place for holding the Circuit Court for said county, on Monday, the Seventeenth Day of August A. D. 1914

at nine o'clock, standard time, in the forenoon of said day, all or so much thereof as may be necessary to raise the amount due to the said complainant for principal, taxes, insurance premiums, interest and costs in this cause, of the following described parcel of land to wit:—

Commencing at the North East corner of land deeded to Mary Huron, thence North thirty-nine feet, West one hundred fifty feet, South thirty-nine feet, East one hundred fifty feet, to place of beginning, known as lot number eighteen on block one, Supervisor's plat of W. A. Bradley's addition of the Village of Riverdale, Michigan, except South seven and one-half feet of South side of said lot and undivided one-half interest of that part of South wall of building now being built, beginning at South East corner of said wall, including foundation, West thirty feet and fourteen feet high, deeded to Thos. S. Tallon, October 24th, 1907, and except the undivided one half of North wall of said building and that part of said lot North of a direct line parallel with center of said wall entire length of said lot deeded by first parties to Frank C. Hyde, October 24th, 1907.

Dated Alma, Michigan, July Second, A. D. 1914.

JOHN D. SPINNEY,
Circuit Court Commissioner in and for Gratiot County, Michigan. Business Address, Rooms No. 7 and 8, Pollasky Block, Alma, Michigan.

CHARLES H. GOGGIN,
Solicitor for Complainant. Business Address: Pollasky Block, Alma, Michigan. 184317

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Gratiot. In the Circuit Court for the County of Gratiot: In Chancery.

Etta Chapin and Lucy A. Chapin, Complainants, vs. Otis Bartlett, or his unknown heirs, legatees, devisees or assigns; Elihu L. Button, or his unknown heirs, legatees, devisees or assigns; J. J. Bragg, or his unknown heirs, legatees, devisees or assigns, and the unknown heirs, legatees, devisees or assigns of Elizabeth Chidister, deceased, Defendants.

At a regular session of said Court held in the Court House, in the village of Ithaca, in said county on the 22nd day of June, A. D. 1914.

Present: The Hon. Kelly S. Searl, Circuit Judge.

Etta Chapin and Lucy A. Chapin, the above named Complainants, having filed in said cause a Bill of Complaint against the above named and unnamed defendants, and which said suit is brought to quiet and remove clouds from the title to lands situated in said county of Gratiot, and described as: The south half of the northeast quarter and the northwest quarter of section eleven in township twelve north of range three west, Michigan, and the said Bill of Complaint having been duly verified by the said Complainants, and

It satisfactorily appearing to the Court from said verified Bill of Complaint and from affidavits on file in said cause that diligent search and inquiry have been made to ascertain the present residence and whereabouts of the above-named defendants, Otis Bartlett, or his unknown heirs, legatees, devisees or assigns, Elihu L. Button, or his unknown heirs, legatees, devisees or assigns, J. J. Bragg, or his unknown heirs, legatees, devisees or assigns, and the unknown heirs, legatees, devisees or assigns of Elizabeth Chidister, deceased, and

tees, devisees or assigns of Elizabeth Chidister, deceased, and it is not known and cannot be ascertained whether they or any of them are living or dead, or where he, she or they may reside, if living, or whether the apparent title, interest, claim or possible right in or to the said lands has been by him, her or them assigned to any person or persons, or, if dead, whether he, she or they have personal representatives or heirs living, or where they or some of them may reside, if living, or whether such apparent title, interest, claim or possible right has been disposed of by will, and, if by will, who were his, her or their heirs, legatees, devisees or assigns;

Therefore, On motion of O. G. Tuttle, solicitor for complainants, it is ordered that the above named defendants, Otis Bartlett, Elihu L. Button, J. J. Bragg, or their unknown heirs, legatees, devisees or assigns and the unknown heirs, legatees, devisees or assigns of Elizabeth Chidister, deceased, or any of them, cause his, her or their appearance to be entered in this cause on or before the 23rd day of November, A. D. 1914, and in case of his, her or their appearance that he, she or they cause his, her or their answer or answers to Complainants' Bill of Complaint to be filed in said cause and a copy or copies thereof to be served on Complainants' solicitor within twenty days after service on him, her or them of a copy or copies of said Bill of Complaint and notice of this order, and in default thereof said Bill of Complaint be taken as confessed by said defendants or so many thereof as shall be in default.

And it is further ordered that within twenty days after the date of this order the Complainants cause a copy thereof to be published in the Alma Record, a newspaper printed, published and circulating in said county, and that such publication be continued therein at least once each week for six successive weeks, or that a copy of this order be personally served on each of the said defendants at least twenty days before the time prescribed herein for their appearance.

KELLY S. SEARL,
Circuit Judge.

Countersigned:
R. E. HUGHES,
Register in Chancery.

This suit is brought to quiet and remove clouds from the title to the land described in said Bill of Complaint as follows:

The south half of the northeast quarter and the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section eleven in township twelve north of range three west, Michigan.

O. G. TUTTLE,
Solicitor for Complainant, Business Address, Ithaca, Michigan.

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